

1514. Adulteration of sodium citrate. U. S. v. 18 Bottles of Sodium Citrate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14495. Sample No. 62349-F.)

On November 28, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana filed a libel against 18 bottles of sodium citrate at Shreveport, La., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 25, 1944, by the Continental Hospital Service, Cleveland, Ohio. The article was labeled in part: "70 cc. Sodium Citrate 2½% W/V in Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be sterile anti-coagulant solution of sodium citrate for parenteral use, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was not free from turbidity and undissolved material.

On February 20, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1515. Adulteration and misbranding of thiamine chloride solution. U. S. v. 64 Vials of Thiamine chloride solution. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15088. Sample No. 85237-F.)

On January 23, 1945, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 64 vials, each containing 30 cc., of thiamine chloride solution at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 14, 1944, from New York, N. Y., by the Bellevue Laboratories, Inc.

The vials containing the article were unlabeled, and there was no agreement between the shipper and the consignee regarding labeling.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was an ampuled solution of thiamine chloride, and its quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess since it was contaminated with undissolved material and therefore was not suitable for parenteral administration.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that its label failed to bear the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, or an accurate statement of the quantity of contents; and (2) in that its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient and, whether active or not, the name and quantity or proportion of chlorobutanol, a chloroform derivative, which was contained in the article.

On February 13, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1516. Adulteration and misbranding of vitamin K. U. S. v. 364 Cartons of Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Addition Product. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14636. Sample No. 63649-F.)

On December 12, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 364 cartons, each containing 6 ampuls, 1-cc. size, of the above-named article at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 8, 1944, by the U. S. Standard Products Co., from Woodworth, Wis.

The United States Pharmacopoeia (twelfth revision) requires that menadione sodium bisulfite injection shall contain an amount of menadione equivalent to not less than 47 percent of the labeled amount of menadione sodium bisulfite.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as menadione sodium bisulfite injection, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from the official standard since it contained an amount of menadione equivalent to not more than 37.1 percent of the labeled amount of menadione sodium bisulfite.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statement, "Each 1 cc. contains 3.8 Mg. * * * Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Addition Product (Equivalent in activity to 2 Mg. Menadione)," was false and misleading since the article contained in each 1-cc. ampul not more than 2.68 milligrams of menadione sodium bisulfite, or not more than 1.41 milligrams of menadione.

On April 20, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1517. Adulteration and misbranding of vitamin K. U. S. v. 364 Cartons of Vitamin K (and 3 other seizure actions against vitamin K). Default decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered delivered to a charitable organization; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 14888, 14889, 14906, 15052. Sample Nos. 84131-F, 90802-F, 90803-F, 90817-F, 99125-F.)

Between January 3 and 12, 1945, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Missouri, the Northern and Southern Districts of Ohio, and the North-

ern District of California filed libels against 364 cartons at St. Louis, Mo., 6,788 cartons at Columbus, Ohio, 1,564 cartons at Toledo, Ohio, and 728 cartons at San Francisco, Calif., each carton containing 6 ampuls of vitamin K. It was alleged that the article had been shipped on or about November 8, 1944, from Woodworth, Wis., by the U. S. Standard Products Co. The article was labeled in part: (Ampul) "1 cc size Ampul Vitamin K Water Soluble (Synthetic) Ampullae Menadioni, 3.8 mg. (Equiv. 2 mg. Menadione)."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as menadione sodium bisulfite injection, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from the official standard, which requires that menadione sodium bisulfite injection shall contain an amount of menadione equivalent to not less than 47 percent of the labeled amount of menadione sodium bisulfite, whereas the article contained menadione in amounts varying from 38 percent to 44 percent of the labeled amount.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on its label, "1 cc size Ampul * * * Ampullae Menadioni * * * 3.8 mg. (Equiv. 2 Mg. Menadione)," was false and misleading since the article contained, in each 1-cc. ampul, menadione sodium bisulfite in amounts varying from 2.73 milligrams to 3.15 milligrams, or menadione in amounts varying from 1.45 milligrams to 1.66 milligrams.

Between February 10 and March 31, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and a portion of the product was ordered delivered to a charitable organization and the remainder was ordered destroyed.

1518. Adulteration of cramp bark. U. S. v. 4 Bags, 3 Full Barrels, and 1 Partly Filled Barrel of Cramp Bark. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15079. Sample Nos. 93713-F, 6301-H.)

On January 22, 1945, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against the above-mentioned quantities of cramp bark at Brooklyn, N. Y. It was alleged in the libel that 11 bags containing a total of 820 pounds of the article, labeled, in part, "Cramp Bark True N. F.," had been shipped on or about November 4, 1944, by the St. Louis Commission Co., from St. Louis, Mo.; that thereafter the article in 7 of the bags was ground up and placed in 3 full barrels and 1 partly filled barrel labeled, in part, "Granulated Cramp Bark True N. F. For Manufacturer's Use"; and that the labels on the remaining 4 bags of unground material were changed by stamping the word "Non-Official" over the initials "N. F."

Examination of samples of the ground and unground material showed that the article did not consist of cramp bark but consisted of the bark of a species of maple, such as *Acer Spicatum*.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that another substance had been substituted for it.

On March 12, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1519. Adulteration of dandelion roots. U. S. v. 50 Bags of Dandelion Roots. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15139. Sample No. 5945-H.)

On February 6, 1945, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 50 bags containing approximately 2,955 pounds of dandelion roots at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 2, 1945, from New York, N. Y., by the Kachurin Drug Co.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard, which requires that vegetable drugs are to be as free as practicable from molds, insects, or other animal life and animal excreta and shall show no evidence of deterioration, since it was contaminated with mold and rot, had been eaten by insects, and was also contaminated with insect excreta.

On April 2, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1520. Adulteration of senna siftings. U. S. v. 1 Bale of Senna Siftings. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14909. Sample No. 90644-F.)

On or about January 9, 1945, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 1 bale containing approximately 370 pounds of senna siftings at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped